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respecting the comparative lateness of the first habitations upon Manhattan Island, the voyage of Argall in 1613, the alleged passage of Captain Thomas Dermer through Long Island Sound and the East River in 1619, and the date of the voyage of the ship *Nieuw Nederlandt* with her Walloon settlers. In the latter case the author seems disposed to adhere firmly to what many students regard as the erroneous date of 1623. Her attempted explanation (I. 46) of the methods of the annalist Wassenaer who gives us our information of his voyage, is certainly faulty. "In part 6", says Mr. A. J. F. van Laer, the state archivist at Albany, in a letter to the reviewer upon this subject, "the preparation of the vessel is distinctly put under February, 1624, and in part 7 the date of sailing is given as March, 1624". This is amply supported by the details of the organization of the West India Company derived from other authorities, but space forbids its further discussion in this review.

As the author advances beyond the Dutch period, the sources of error become much less numerous, and this portion of her work is decidedly more satisfactory, though it may be considered perhaps that certain portions are unduly expanded; she has devoted, for example, over 200 pages of her text to the Leisler troubles alone of 1689 to 1691. With the careful revision of the first portion of her work, however, it is likely to take a very prominent place among the histories of New York.

J. H. INNES.

*The Settlement of Illinois, 1778-1830.* By ARTHUR CLINTON BOGGESS, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science in Pacific University. [Chicago Historical Society's Collections, Volume V.] (Chicago: The Society. 1908. Pp. 267.)

THE work is essentially a study of pioneer institutions, and an attempt to illustrate by means of early Illinois history the problems which confronted the state builders of a century ago. Since the methods applied by Illinois pioneers to the solution of the Indian and land questions, the problems of local government, of markets, and of transportation did not materially differ from those employed elsewhere, a study of the growth of this pioneer community may properly find a place in the literature of Western history.

The first two chapters deal with the period from 1778, when the County of Illinois was created by the Virginia legislature, to 1790, when the government under the Ordinance of 1787 was inaugurated. Owing to the restlessness of the French *habitants*, the threats of the English, the constant fear of Indian attacks, and the obstinate Spanish policy regarding the navigation of the Mississippi River, life in the Illinois country was well-nigh unbearable. Anarchy rather than government prevailed, especially after 1782 when the County of Illinois ceased to exist and the legal status of the region was in doubt.

Three chapters (III., IV., V.) are devoted to the social, economic, and governmental development before 1830. By this date many of

the unfavorable conditions which had retarded settlement during the territorial period (before 1818) had been improved and consequently Illinois had become a more attractive place for settlement. Nearly all the Indian land titles having been extinguished the fear of Indian attacks decreased accordingly; a wiser administration of the public lands made them more accessible to the settlers and rendered titles more secure; and the ever-perplexing question of slavery had finally been settled (ch. VI.).

Political development forms the backbone of the work and around it are grouped discussions of the various phases of pioneer life. A grouping according to subject-matter rather than according to changes in the form of government would have proven the more effective treatment since the development of pioneer society was not sufficiently rapid to warrant separate consideration for each of the short periods. Had this method been employed the illustrative material which has been used in the chapter on typical frontiersmen (VII.) could have been successfully incorporated with the body of the book instead of occupying the rather isolated position which it does in the present arrangement.

The careful investigation of the obscure period 1778-1790, although not so exhaustive as Professor Alvord's in his introduction to the *Cahokia Records* (Ill. Hist. Colls., II., Va. Series, I.), will be appreciated by students of Illinois history since the writer corrects a number of inaccurate statements which hitherto have remained unquestioned. While the type-study plan which the author has adopted proves fairly effective, a somewhat broader interpretation which would emphasize more strongly the connection between the turmoil in Illinois and the unsettled state of affairs existing throughout the Mississippi valley at this time, would add something for the reader who is not particularly interested in purely local development.

The technique is commendable. Numerous references to government documents, territorial records, and manuscript collections support statements of fact. Little use, however, has been made of the *Publications* of the Illinois State Historical Society. Some statistics could well have been left to the foot-notes and an additional map showing the location and density of population in 1830 would have been an aid to the reader. Typographical errors occasionally occur, the most serious ones being the inaccurate numbering of foot-notes. A carefully prepared bibliography, critical in nature, gives an appraisal of the historical value and accuracy of all works consulted. WILLIAM V. POOLEY.

*Our Naval War with France.* By GARDNER W. ALLEN. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1909. Pp. xii, 323.)

DR. ALLEN's new book is uniform in size, general appearance, method of treatment, and style of writing with his earlier volume,